UNDP 1990 Annual Report

1991 PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme is the central planning, funding and co-ordinating organization for technical co-operation in the UN system. It delivers a greater variety of services in more sectors and in more countries than any other development institution. The following are preliminary figures for the end of 1990.

Service to developing countries	41 years
Countries and territories served	152
Field offices	112
UNDP international personnel	2,469
UNDP national personnel	4,419
Ongoing projects:	6,140
General development issues, policy and planning	1,391
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1,024
Industry	805
Natural resources	531
Health and education	529
Transport and communications	480
Science and technology	368
Employment	295
Population, humanitarian aid and human settlements	267
Other	450
Number of projects approved in 1990	1,256
Contributions pledged for 1991	US$1.3 billion
United Nations Volunteers in the field	2,055
International experts recruited in 1990	10,677
National experts recruited in 1990	11,267
Fellowships awarded in 1990	12,039

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THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Seldom before have the possibilities for international co-operation been so great, or the stakes so high. Liberal reforms in Eastern Europe and in many parts of the developing world demonstrate the tremendous power of people united toward a common goal. But war in the Gulf, and continued resistance to democracy in many developing countries, shake us from false complacency.

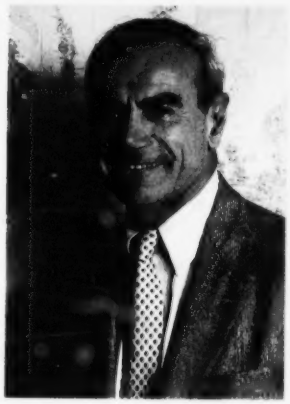
Our challenge in the 1990s is to define a global vision and rally people's support for the realization of our common future. Now, more than ever before, that future will depend on the fate of the developing world, which will represent four-fifths of humanity by the year 2000.

One step in defining this future is the *Human Development Report*, which asserts that the real goal of development is improvement in people's lives — not only in terms of income, but also in terms of health, education, opportunities for work and leisure, equity, human rights and political and economic freedom. And while we are mesmerized by the rapid chain of events in the world around us, less dramatic but no less real revolutions are occurring every day in villages and urban communities around the globe, as people lay claim to those opportunities that are rightfully theirs.

The human development imperative was widely endorsed by UNDP's Governing Council at its June meeting in Geneva. Among the agreements reached was that UNDP should concentrate on building national capacity in six specific areas: poverty eradication through grassroots participation in development, environmental protection, management development, technical co-operation among developing countries, technology transfer, and the promotion of women in development. Thus, much of UNDP's assistance will be targeted toward certain defined objectives rather than an ad hoc collection of needs in the 1992-1996 programme cycle.

Donor countries also expressed confidence in this new direction by pledging US$1.3 billion in contributions for 1991 to UNDP and its associated funds. This is a seven per cent increase over last year. Fifty-five per cent of UNDP's country programme funds for the next cycle will be allocated to 45 of the world's poorest countries.

Grassroots participation, which is at the core of people-centred development, is the theme of this year's annual report. The message is twofold: One, that people themselves be given the means by which they can take charge of their own economic and political futures. Two, that governments must create a new framework that actively promotes participatory development.



Past experience shows that over-centralization of economic and political decision-making and over-planning — in short, too much intervention and top-down governance — can stifle human initiative and positive social and political change. It can also be detrimental to economic productivity and to economic growth.

This two-pronged participatory approach — at the micro and macro levels — is being effectively carried out in a number of areas, including the environment. Through the Africa 2000 Network, for example, UNDP is supporting non-governmental organizations in a dozen African countries which are working at the village level to protect their natural resources. The Africa 2000 Network has served as an inspiration for a similar regional project in Asia to encourage NGOs working toward a better habitat in crowded urban slums.

With backing from UNDP and other donors, countries are also formulating national and regional strategies on the environment in preparation for the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil. *Our Own Agenda*, published in September, represents the latest thinking on the subject by top Latin American and Caribbean scientists and political leaders. In October, ministers and other officials from Asia and the Pacific met to discuss the role of governments, NGOs and UN agencies in meeting regional environmental challenges.

On a global scale, UNDP, along with the World Bank and the UN Environment Programme, launched a $1 billion fund to assist governments in planning development that is ecologically sound. This Global Environmental Facility will concentrate on efforts to fight depletion of the ozone layer, global warming, loss of biodiversity and the pollution of international waters.

The year 1990 will be remembered for many reasons. In March, UNDP opened an office in Namibia to help lay the foundations for growth in this youngest of nations.

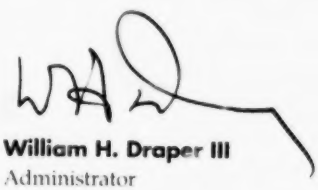
In September UNDP, together with WHO and UNICEF, committed $150 million for the development of new and improved vaccines that could help save the lives of eight million children a year and prevent 900 million cases of debilitating illness.

In Poland and other countries in Eastern Europe, UNDP helped ease the transition to a market-oriented economy by providing world-class consultants and economic advisers.

In Jomtien, Thailand, UNDP and three UN agency partners launched a global initiative to meet basic learning needs at a World Conference on Education for All.

In poverty-stricken Haiti, UNDP played a pivotal role in the success of the first free elections in the nation's history, and in launching human rights campaigns both in that country and in its Latin American neighbour, Colombia.

As we enter a new decade, we do so in confidence that our efforts are making an impact, and that a truly new era of international co-operation is within our grasp.



William H. Draper III
Administrator

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

In 1990, on its 40th anniversary, the United Nations Development Programme launched the first annual *Human Development Report*. The report defines progress not only based on economic indicators but on advances in meeting human needs. And it reaffirms that if the development challenge is to be met, people must be at the heart of the process.

The 40-year mark has also re-opened the development "debate" and intensified the search for more effective forms of international co-operation. Despite major achievements, human progress has proved a far more elusive and complex goal than the early development pioneers ever imagined. Today, in an age of dazzling technology, over one billion people, or one out of five, live in absolute poverty. Half of these people are chronically undernourished. Over 900 million have no education. Within two generations, by the middle of the next century, world population is expected to double, bringing with it challenges on a scale never before experienced.

In 1990, UNDP redoubled its search for development approaches that are ecologically sound, self-sustaining, and equitable in their distribution of resources and opportunities. One of the keys, UNDP believes, is development *from within*, development shaped by all of a society's members. Not only men but women. Not only governments but grassroots and non-governmental organizations. Development that includes the formal sector as well as millions of informal entrepreneurs who manage to eke out a living in the most squalid conditions, or in the face of outright hostility.

Over the last several years, UNDP has made a series of significant shifts to encourage more participatory development approaches. A division was formed to promote women's concerns in every aspect of the development process. A unit for NGOs is forging new partnerships among governments, UN agencies and national and local non-governmental organizations. A division for the private sector, established in July 1990, is expanding the options for private initiative and promoting business and entrepreneurship as a central force in development. A new management development programme is helping countries build strong and effective public institutions needed to create enabling environments for people's participation.

As always, UNDP's special funds and programmes — most notably the UN Capital Development Fund, the UN Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Volunteers — are helping people help themselves with credit, training, new technology and people-to-people sharing of experiences.

In country after country, a new dynamic is emerging based on freedom, choices and greater responsibilities. The result is a shift in the relationship between individuals and the state, with a new awareness of the power of people to shape their own future.

Speaking out for change in rural Haiti.

READEX FICHE

STARTING AT THE GRASSROOTS

Development springs from individuals. It is a process that grows when a young woman in Nepal learns how to read and begins to teach others. When the residents of a war-ravaged village in Uganda commit to re-build what once was, from scratch. When members of an urban community in Benin create jobs and income from mountains of waste. The development process multiplies human actions thousands, millions of times, to transform neighbourhoods, nations and, ultimately, our world.

If there is a lesson to be drawn from the experience of the past, it is that development, to last, must grow from the desires and aspirations of people themselves. This implies a new role for governments as facilitators of change. It means new responsibilities for international organizations, which will need to decentralize their decision-making and integrate new participatory methods into their operations, if they are to respond purposefully to local needs.

In 1986 nearly a decade of civil war in **Uganda** ended. But most of the countryside, including the once prosperous agricultural district of Masulita, was in ruins. Schools and clinics had been bombed out, public structures looted and destroyed, farms and homes abandoned. Sixteen hundred people remained, only 10 per cent of the former population.

When peace returned, six residents of the area began working to bring Masulita back to life. "Since our young boys and girls had lost out on formal education, the community felt that the next best thing was to teach them trade skills such as brick-making, carpentry, welding and weaving so that they could fend for themselves," says Godfrey Sebyala, a teacher and one of the original activists.

Working through their local district councils, the group was given four hectares of land to build what has now become known as the Masulita Vocational Training Centre. A year later, the government obtained a $320,000 grant from UNDP to establish a trade skills curriculum for young men and women.

Within a year, the Centre had turned out 16 carpenters, 24 brickmakers and 16 welders. Some of them have opened their own workshops. Others have been hired to build dormitories for the Centre, or to produce furniture on contract such as benches, tables and double-decker beds for Masulita's primary and secondary schools. Fifty young women have been trained as weavers, many of whom are now able to earn money for the first time without leaving their homes and families.

Though UNDP funding for the Centre is due to run out, there is no question in the minds of community leaders that development work will go on. And there is much to do. With many of its former residents returning home, Masulita's population is back to its pre-war level of 16,000.

The most remote area of **Nepal** is called the Seti Zone. It is cut off by a landscape of rugged hills, and it takes days or sometimes weeks to reach the nearest road by foot. Throughout this region, which lacks all but the most rudimentary services, a grassroots approach to education is enabling people to become the agents of change by sharing their skills with others. "The government extension system doesn't often reach this region," says Peter Crowley, chief technical adviser for the education

Left Members of a women's co-operative in Togo are taking charge of their own lives.
Right Women receive training as weavers in Masulita, Uganda.

project, which has received over $2.7 million in funding from UNDP. "There are no doctors or agricultural experts to speak of, so people are taught how to improve their own lives."

Ramah Kumari Shah is one of 6,000 girls and young women who have attended a five-month long course that combines literacy training with practical skills on how to care for forests, maintain trails and grow new vegetables. Over 19,000 adults have also benefitted from classes tailored to their needs. "It's brought new opportunities and hope into my life," says the 15-year-old Ms. Shah who, with an additional month of training, will become a teacher herself. "As a pupil, it taught me to read and write, and about latrines, first-aid and making water safe. Now, I want to help others have a chance."

In many areas, the classes have led to improvements in the community, such as the construction or refurbishing of schools. Over 35,000 saplings are being distributed through the project, along with seeds for community gardens. Newly created village libraries are well stocked with simple reading materials concerning rural development. "Before this programme people didn't think about improving their communities," says Uttam Prasad Upadhyay, a project expert who regularly visits Seti's isolated villages by foot. "We've helped change that."

Until two years ago, there was no solution in sight to the mountains of garbage piling up in the streets of Porto Novo, **Benin's** capital. "With no garbage collection, no one knew how to get rid of it," says Veronique Gnanih. "One pile was as high as a four-storey house. It was a hazard to children and the smell got so bad that people in the neighbourhood moved away."

Today, as a result of Ms. Gnanih's persistence, a community effort is slowly ridding the city of its waste, at the same time creating jobs for youths and producing a potent fertilizer that is enriching the area's poor soil.

A rural development specialist, Ms. Gnanih began applying her expertise to problems in her home city. She got help from the *Centre Panafricain de Prospective Sociale*, a local non-governmental organization which agreed to support her recycling project. The Centre purchased seven hectares of land outside the city to use as a disposal site. A French NGO then donated two trailers, into which people dumped their garbage, and a tractor to haul the waste to the site. There, 21 young men separate the organic material, which is processed into compost. Residents are so impressed with its quality that they are buying it for $2 a sack.

Besides creating employment, the project is training the youths to become market gardeners. With a grant from UNDP's Partners in Development Programme, seeds were bought and an additional hectare of land acquired. "The youths who work here are a dynamic force in the face of incredulous parents and neighbours, who can't believe the size and amount of crops produced using the new fertilizer," says Ms. Gnanih. Next year, she says, they hope to use profits earned from the compost and the vegetables they produce to buy an additional trailer, hire more workers, and expand the market garden.

Left Market gardens in Benin flourish with the help of compost.
Top Education is now reaching the most remote areas of Nepal.

CREATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Across the South, it is the poor and disenfranchised — subsistence and small farmers, urban and rural entrepreneurs — who will generate the majority of the 120,000 jobs a day needed in the developing countries between now and the year 2000. This informal sector has been described in a 1988 World Conference on Micro-enterprises as "the major development agent for employment creation, income generation and social stabilization in the next decade."

But the poor, lacking collateral, remain outside the formal banking system. With marginal and often erratic incomes, they lack funds with which they can invest in their futures, or improve significantly their economic well-being. In many instances, access to credit is the only incentive that is needed to propel people into action, promoting new forms of income-generating effort and a greater sense of ownership and participation. These benefits are often multiplied when profits are funneled back into the community.

In the steamy slum of La Saline, in the **Haitian** capital of Port-au-Prince, a thin, middle-aged man hammers a strip of red-hot metal, forming it into an iron grate. Yards away, another man punches holes in an old hub-cap that will become a portable stove. In a nearby workshop, amidst piles of sawdust and lumber, men and women are sculpting mahogany cups, dishes and decorative items using light machinery. They are all part of a vast informal sector that represents 80 per cent of the Haitian workforce.

With assistance from UNDP and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a project began in 1989 to support the self-help efforts of the urban poor. It took root in La Saline. Groups of up to 20 artisans, tinsmiths, tailors, leather workers and others engaged in similar activities formed small associations. While individuals continued to work on their own, a formal group structure enabled them to get credit to buy tools, equipment and bulk raw materials. Skills and management training was also provided.

Similar programmes were also set up in rural areas, and are now reaching 80 producers groups around the country representing more than 2,200 people — a third of whom are women. Despite severe economic constraints throughout Haiti, none of the groups has defaulted on their loans and some have even reached repayment records of between 85 and 100 per cent.

New links have also been established with 14 NGOs, which are providing group training, supervision or motivational support. Requests for assistance by other producers groups are now surpassing the project's ability to fill them.

For centuries, Songhai farmers in **Mali** have sown rice in the lowlands along the River Niger, when seasonal rains caused its banks to overflow. But when the rains failed in the early 1980s, the river fell to the lowest level that anyone could remember. The lives of close to a million people were devastated. Destitute and hungry, many abandoned their homes and went to the city, where they could find no work.

The turning point for 450,000 villagers in the regions of Gao and Timbuktu came in 1983, when the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) launched a plan to grow high-yield, irrigated rice, using water pumped from the Niger. Pumps were supplied by UNCDF, and three UN Volun-

Left Landless women in Bangladesh are starting up small businesses.
Right Farmers lay irrigation pipes in Mali.

teer specialists helped villagers construct new irrigation systems and develop good agricultural practices. Quality seeds and pesticides, as well as fuel and spare parts for the pumps, were made available through a revolving fund to be reimbursed by farmers from dues paid to their village associations.

In the eight years since it began, the project has far exceeded expectations, increasing rice yields from 800 kilogrammes to 2.5 tonnes per hectare. More than 500 hectares of land are being irrigated, and controlled flooding is being carried out along 1,000 hectares of river bank. Twenty-six more villages — representing 27,000 people — have seen the results and requested similar assistance.

"Now that farmers are at last making money, they are putting it back into the community," says Mamadou Sountoura, a regional director of the government's *Direction Régionale de l'Action Coopérative*. More pharmacies, shops and mills are springing up in villages, and some of the families who had left for the city are returning home. Men and women are learning to read and acquiring accounting skills. And with additional credit from UNCDF, women are starting market gardens and raising chickens to earn additional income.

When thieves robbed the café of Ana Guisela Pelén Franco of **Guatemala**, they took almost everything she had. All she and her husband had left to live on was an ability to craft beautiful ornate mirrors out of plaster. Once just a sideline, it soon grew into a thriving business, with help from a national programme to support small informal enterprises.

Launched in 1988 with support from UNDP and the ILO, the programme has so far helped more than 38,000 micro-entrepreneurs get their businesses off the ground — including plumbers, shoemakers, and manufacturers of bird cages and food products. It enabled the Pelén Francos and others like them to negotiate a small loan at 16 per cent interest, the country's lowest commercial lending rate, and to receive help in upgrading their technical skills and their ability to run a business. When sales picked up, the family hired more workers. Within a year their output had tripled.

Now active in 125 cities and towns around the country, the programme is run by 13 NGOs and supervised by a secretariat that reports directly to Guatemala's vice president. "The NGOs allow the project to work more quickly and effectively than if it were managed directly by the government," says Augusto Maltez Aragon, a project adviser.

While the risks of distributing small loans to people who have little or no experience in managing money are obvious, the programme's careful selection process and free management courses have helped to maintain an excellent repayment rate. In 1990, 94 per cent of the payments on loans totalling $10.7 million were made on time.

The same strategy, which has created nearly 20,000 new jobs in Guatemala, is now being tried out in new UNDP-funded projects in **Bolivia** and **Honduras.** "We still have 45 per cent unemployment and underemployment in Guatemala," says the secretariat's director, Fernando Rivera Irías, "but we're getting to the root of the problem."

Left Making stoves out of hub-caps in the slums of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Top Small entrepreneurs in Guatemala are expanding business.

TEAMING UP WITH NGOs

Throughout the developing world, millions of community groups — from village councils and farmers co-operatives to religious associations and mothers clubs — are taking collective action to improve their lives. While their isolated activities are often overlooked, there is increasing recognition that these groups are in the vanguard of people-centred development.

In a growing number of countries, governments, international agencies and NGOs are discovering new forms of co-operation. In many countries, NGOs have proven a critical link in the development process by reaching people that governments could not, responding quickly and creatively to local needs.

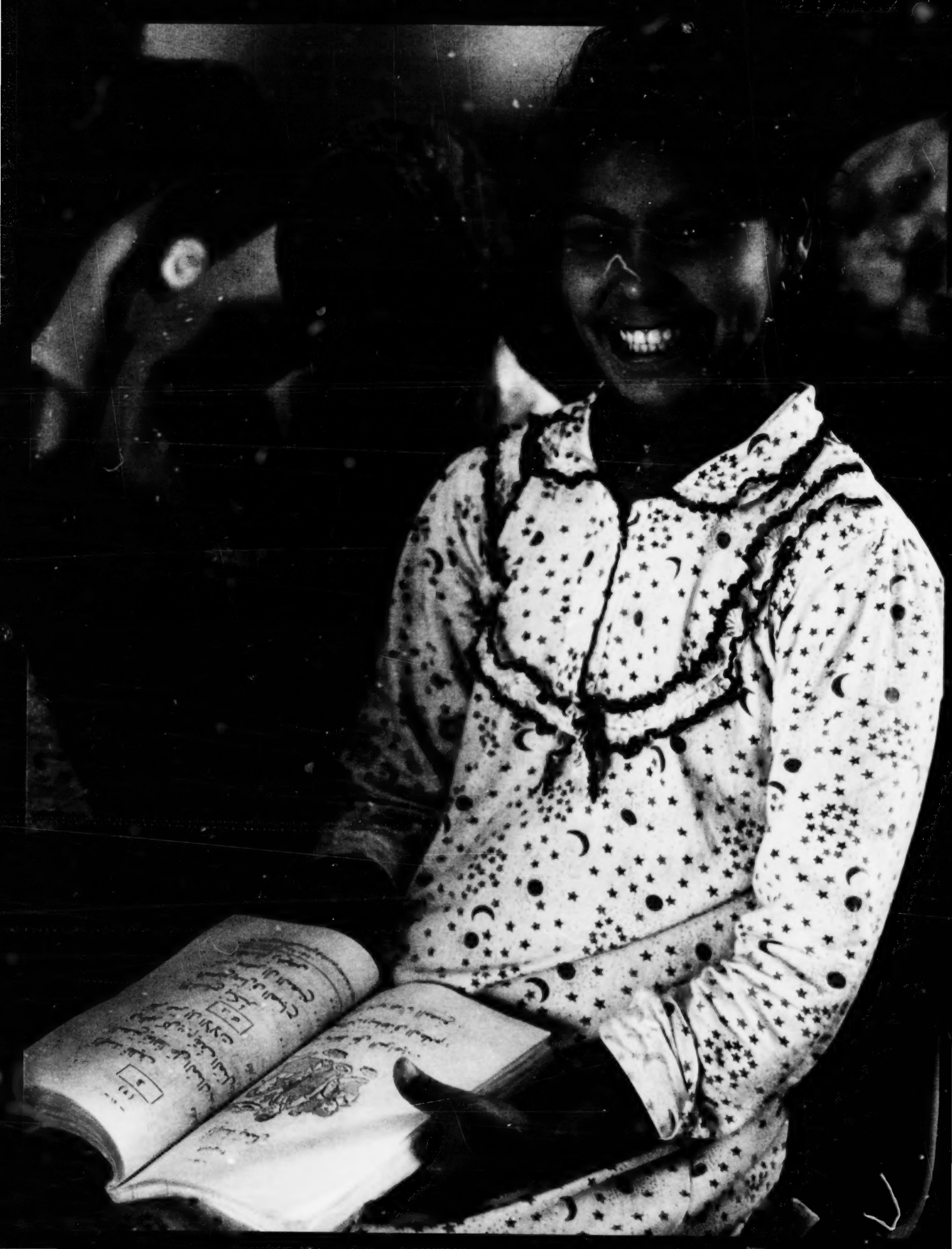
Just over two years ago, UNDP launched the Partners in Development Programme as a way of opening new channels of co-operation with local and national NGOs. According to a recent evaluation, one of the programme's most valuable contributions is that it has started a learning process within UNDP itself about who these groups are and what they can accomplish.

In 1990, the Partners in Development Programme was active in 60 countries, awarding grants of up to $25,000 per country to a single NGO or groups of NGOs working in development. In **Turkey**, a PDP award to the Society for the Homeless is providing skills training and social rehabilitation for imprisoned women and young adults. In the **Dominican Republic**, 1,500 families living in urban slums will be helped to grow vegetables hydroponically on their rooftops, using only water, rice-chaff and minerals, through a grant to the Dominican Institute of Integrated Development. In **Burkina Faso**, an $8,000 award to Six-S, one of the most successful grassroots movements in Africa, has launched a women's sheep-raising project. In Cairo, **Egypt**, a $25,000 grant to the Integrated Care Society for Primary School Children has helped build a community centre for children of traditional garbage collectors, offering health services, a kindergarten and literacy classes for women.

Partners awards have also been used to strengthen coalitions of NGOs and their co-operation with governments. In **Cameroon**, PDP funded the first national government conference ever held with NGOs and grassroots organizations. In the **Philippines**, a $25,000 grant will help establish new government-NGO partnerships in three provinces embarking on agrarian reforms.

Due to an enthusiastic response from both UNDP field offices and NGOs themselves, additional sources of funding are now being sought to keep the Partners in Development Programme going. Among the new contributors is the UN Capital Development Fund, which will finance a pilot project of grants to micro-enterprises in 10 least developed countries through the Partners programme.

Left A Partners in Development grant is supporting palm oil production in Benin.
Right Six-S is helping women in Burkina Faso raise healthier sheep.



While there have been fewer than 100 reported cases of AIDS in **Thailand**, government officials estimate that up to 100,000 people may be infected with the HIV virus. Most alarming in the early stages of the epidemic was the rate at which the infection spread, particularly among prostitutes and intravenous drug users. With increasing heterosexual transmission, there are signs that the infection is creeping into the general population as well.

In 1988, with backing from the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP and a number of international donors, the Thai government launched a multi-million programme for the prevention and control of AIDS. Working through the mass media and a sophisticated Thai public health-care system, this ambitious anti-AIDS campaign is already making an impact. All of the country's 200,000 health workers have completed specialized training on AIDS, and a vigorous programme of voluntary testing has reached more than three million people. National TV networks and radio stations broadcast AIDS prevention messages every day of the year, and millions of posters and pamphlets have been distributed.

Most visible in Thailand's war on AIDS is the energy and enthusiasm of its non-governmental organizations, which are receiving increasing support from the national programme through UNDP and WHO. In the slums of Klong Toey, the Duang Prateep Foundation is distributing bleach to addicts to sterilize needles. Natee Teerarojjanapongs and his Purple String Dancers are performing skits about AIDS on television and in Bangkok's gay bars. A feminist group called Empower is helping to raise awareness about AIDS among 5,000 female bar workers of Patpong, Bangkok's most frequented red-light district. Among the more vocal of the NGO leaders is Mechai Viravaidya, head of the Population and Community Development Association, who has marshalled taxi drivers, Avon ladies, big business and even the military in the fight against AIDS. "This war cannot be won through government efforts alone," he says. "AIDS is not a medical problem, it is a societal problem, and everyone must get involved."

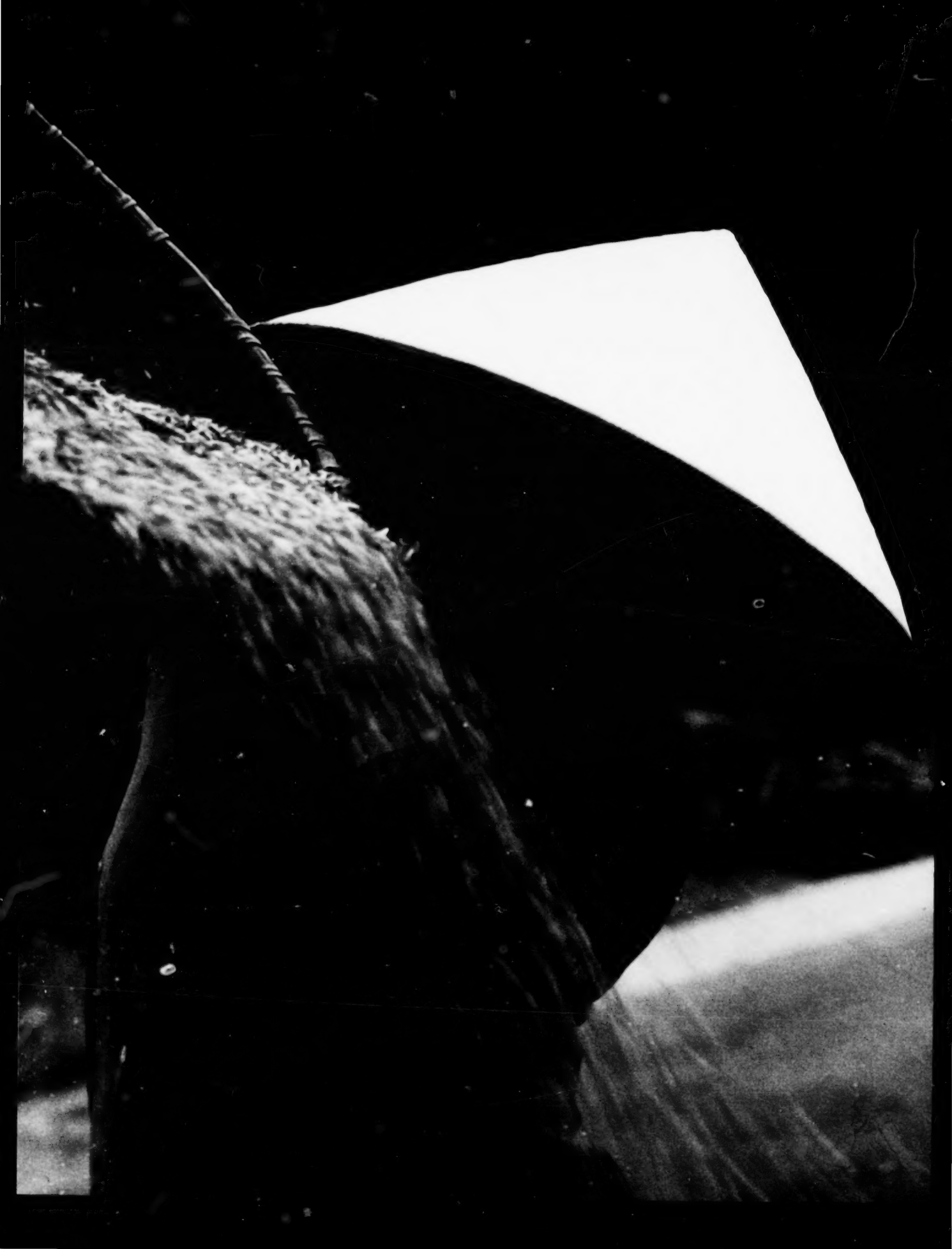
It is a view shared by Elizabeth Reid, UNDP's policy adviser on HIV/AIDS and development, who believes that community-based NGOs will be crucial in fighting the global disease. "Not only are such groups important because of the role they can play in preventing HIV infection," she says. "Increasingly, treatment and support of persons with AIDS in developing countries will — by choice and necessity — be family, home or community based."

In **Bangladesh**, one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world, grassroots groups are helping to extend the reach of a government literacy campaign and efforts to save the environment.

With training, materials and other support from UNDP and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), representatives from local organizations in three regions are teaching reading, writing and arithmetic. On completion, this pilot project had benefitted more than 50,000 illiterate men and women who had enrolled in classes. The experience gained is now being incorporated into a national literacy programme, funded in part by a $1.3 million grant from UNDP, in which the participation of NGOs will be key.

Religious leaders are also playing a role in development in Bangladesh, and are expected to have a significant impact in the success of rural afforestation efforts. With support from UNDP and the Mosque Society of Bangladesh, 1,200 religious leaders attended a three-day training course in tree planting, community forestry and agriculture. On their return home, the training was shared with an average of 90 villagers, who were provided with nursery space, seeds and saplings. More than half of the villagers became actively involved in tree planting and other agricultural activities, earning additional income through the sale of nursery products.

Left This community centre in Cairo was built by an Egyptian NGO with support from UNDP.
Top A Red Cross volunteer collects data on sexual attitudes in Thailand.



PROMOTING WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT

"Women hold up half the sky," says a Chinese proverb. Perhaps more. Women typically work 12 to 15 hours per week more than men. Yet their access to income, credit, land and social services — including education — lags far behind that of men. And in spite of their multiple roles as mothers, homemakers, and providers of food and income for the family, women's contributions and special needs are often ignored by development planners.

In 1987, UNDP created a special division for women in development. The idea was to make women's concerns an integral part of all UNDP-funded programmes. UNDP also assists a number of countries that are attempting to bring women more fully into the national development planning process. Part of this advocacy role involves training UNDP and other UN agency staff, as well as government counterparts. So far this training has been carried out at UNDP headquarters and in 12 developing countries at the national, regional and sub-regional levels.

Left Vietnamese women spend up to 12 hours a day in the rice paddies. ***Right*** UN Volunteer Gafar Adam surveys the needs of Bedouin women in Oman.

As recently as 1970, **Oman** was one of the most isolated, underdeveloped countries in the world. With the development of Omani oil fields — and under the leadership of Sultan Qaboos bin Said — the country became visibly transformed. Still, it has a long way to go to bring the benefits of modernization to remote rural areas, and to bring about the more subtle attitudinal changes needed to sustain a development process.

About a third of UNDP's activities in Oman are directed to communities. Many of these are developed for women, who, because of the mass emigration of Omani men to nearby towns and neighbouring countries, make up the majority of the rural population. "We teach literacy, hygiene, nutrition and how to rear a child, subjects that were kept from villagers for many years," says Mohsen Juma, director-general for community development. "Until recently, government meant the local *sheik*," he says. "Now, field workers go into villages and encourage the formation of committees, which discuss local problems and possible solutions." Villagers are taught to plan and carry out their own development projects and, in most cases, must contribute at least half the cost in the form of money, labour or materials.

Forty United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) now serving in Oman are helping to reach people in the most remote areas. In the desert 225 kilometres southwest of Muscat, Gafar Adam, a UNV specialist from the Sudan, speaks with a Bedouin mother in her palm frond hut. Mr. Adam is participating in a survey that will help the government to provide the Bedouins with services — without impinging on their nomadic lifestyle. At a community centre in Bid Bid, psychologist Nabila Habashy from Egypt, who is herself disabled, teaches Omani women to work with handicapped children. In the town of Rustaq, Egyptian economist Salah Abdul Dayem is helping women earn money by reviving a once rich handicraft industry. "In Oman, economic and social life is dominated by men," says UNV economist Atique Rahman from Bangladesh, who is carrying out social research. "We hope to draw Omani women into public life, while preserving the positive aspects of traditional culture."

Though rains were late in the village of Adidwan in **Ghana**, farmers were not unduly worried about their incomes. Due to a surplus last year, they have a stock of 150 bags of maize in

their co-operative storeroom. And the expected shortfall this year could push up the price — yielding a small windfall.

The 211 farmers of Adidwan and other nearby villages are part of a closely watched experiment to prove the potential of Ghana's smallholders. Through the project, supported by UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), problems identified by farmers — including lack of credit, seeds, fertilizers and storage facilities — were systematically overcome. Within five years, maize yields had nearly tripled. More importantly, the project proved to policymakers and planners that assistance to small farmers — above all, women — can indeed yield high returns.

Pivotal to the project's success was the restructuring of local farmers co-operatives to encourage greater participation among members. Loans administered through the Ghana Commercial Bank are guaranteed by co-operative members, a system which has achieved a 100 per cent repayment rate. "The big difference," says Samuel Kingsley Osei, manager of the Ghana Commercial Bank in Ejura, "is that farmers view banks as big and impersonal institutions, while co-operatives are seen as village-owned and village-run."

Another factor in the project's success was its focus on women. For the first time in Ghana, female farmers were able to borrow money in their own name. And a new division in the Ministry of Agriculture is ensuring that extension agents are available to respond to women's needs. "If it were not for this project," says Akua Nuro, who was widowed 13 years ago, "life would be much harder for us."

Three out of four **Indonesian** women live in rural areas. Most marry early and are bound by tradition to stay close to home. Yet they are also expected to contribute to the family's income. With few skills and a low level of education, their job possibilities are usually limited to low-paying, back-breaking tasks.

In the village of Sulang on the island of Bali, Wayan Rija used to spend her days shovelling stones in a gravel pit under the searing tropical sun. She was away from her family for 11 hours a day, earning the equivalent of about 60 US cents. Today Ms. Rija is self-employed, earning more and working fewer hours as a weaver. With 22 other women, she was able to obtain training and a loom through a UNDP-assisted project that has helped more than 3,000 women set up cottage industries in 120 villages. They are working at home now, adjusting their hours to fit their schedules as mothers and homemakers.

Women are now organizing themselves into business groups, producing items such as batik, embroidery, bamboo products and foodstuffs. Training in bookkeeping and management have been made available, in addition to tips on product design and how to apply for credit.

As time goes on, and as women are producing better quality goods, new marketing outlets are being established through private businesses and other organizations.

Left Maize production tripled when loans and other assistance were made available to women farmers in Ghana. ***Top*** Batik production is an income source for Indonesian women.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

In many parts of the developing world, soils are stripped, fragile grasslands overgrazed and forests cut down in a battle for survival. As these resources run out, the search for food, fuel and income becomes ever more desperate, creating a continuing cycle of human poverty and ecological devastation.

Over the last several years, efforts to safeguard natural resources have received a growing share of UNDP funds. The effectiveness of these projects depends, in large measure, on the participation of the communities they reach. Once people understand the degree to which their livelihoods are linked to the environment, they can be more easily enlisted in environmental efforts. In fact, experience has shown that unless such projects actively involve local residents, they are likely to fail.

It is only recently that Honduran farmer Andrés Mesa and his family have settled down. Every few years, they would pack their bags and move to another area of the forest after the soil they farmed had become exhausted. At their next home, they would burn down the trees to clear space for new crops.

Mr. Mesa is just one of a million people who live in the forests covering almost half of **Honduras.** They are among the poorest people in the country, earning on average $200 a year. Yet only a tiny minority actually make their living from forestry.

Today, through a pilot project supported by UNDP and the Dutch government, Mr. Mesa is learning that he can make a living off the land and conserve it at the same time. Extension agents have provided him with new varieties of seed and taught him farming techniques that keep soil nutrients intact. He is terracing sides of hills to prevent erosion, and planting corn and fruit trees. Together with his neighbours, he is pressuring local officials for a better road into the village. "We get ideas from elsewhere, but it is self-development," he boasts.

This approach to social forestry, developed earlier by UNDP and FAO, considers not only traditional concepts of forest management but the needs of forest dwellers themselves. It is being tried out in 38 of the country's poorest communities. Along with new agricultural techniques, people are receiving training in fire fighting and in organizing themselves to obtain clinics, clean water and schools from state bureaucracies. Moreover, they are learning how to boost their income from timber, while conserving their forest habitat.

The sea has traditionally supplied the staples of life throughout much of the **Philippines.** But within the last decade, the once abundant harvests of seafood have begun to shrink, reducing both food and income for local populations. Small-scale fishing is no longer viable along many stretches of coastline because of overfishing, coastal pollution, and the use of cyanide and dynamite by fishermen desperate to increase their catch.

But in the small fishing villages surrounding Bolinao, in northwest Luzon, a community education campaign has reversed this disturbing trend. A two-month ban on the harvesting of sea urchins during the spawning season, enforced by the mayor and

Left Unless environmental projects involve local residents, they are likely to fail.
Right Environmental education starts with the young in Honduras.

other local authorities, has restored the urchin population. Communities became convinced of the value of the measure when incomes leaped several-fold.

The conservation lessons learned at Bolinao are being applied elsewhere by the Marine Science Institute, a joint venture of the University of the Philippines and UNDP. "Coastal management has long been a top-down operation in the Philippines," says Liana McManus, the Institute's director. "Now, we are proving the value of working at the grassroots both in protecting the marine environment and benefitting the coastal people," she adds.

With UNDP support, specialists at the Marine Science Institute are now embarking on a far more ambitious effort: a community-based management plan for the entire Lingayen Gulf, a 2,000 square-kilometre section of the South China Sea. The first of its kind in the Philippines, the plan hinges on the willingness of local inhabitants to protect their environment. In return, communities will receive training in alternative ways to earn additional income, through ecologically sound "seafarming," aquaculture and other small enterprises.

In some dry areas, one centimetre of topsoil takes more than a hundred years to form. Yet, at the erosion rates found in **Tunisia** and other African countries, the work of a century is being undone in a few seasons. Two-thirds of Tunisia's available land is threatened by desertification, and is being lost at a rate of roughly 10,000 to 15,000 hectares per year.

Conservation of soil and water has long been a priority of the Tunisian government. But only recently has it attempted to involve farmers in its plans. "In the 1960s the government invested heavily in conservation measures, but all those efforts failed," say Habib Hizem, director of the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Water and Soil Conservation. The government had built terraces on farmers' land and planted coniferous trees. But the trees were soon cut down and ridges plowed over by farmers who thought that their land was being appropriated, and who saw no advantage in them. "The new focus is on training local technicians and involving people," says Mr. Hizem.

In an ambitious new programme, costing $22 million per year, the Tunisian government aims to reclaim one million hectares of land from desertification by the year 2000. Determined that its efforts will be successful this time, it has launched a massive advertising campaign to educate the public. And with help from UNDP and FAO, it is training local technicians to work directly with farmers, who are being employed to build terraces and given fruit tree seedlings, acacia and cacti to anchor the soil. Small dams are being built in areas where water is scarce, and farmers are encouraged to irrigate new crops. Most importantly, there is now a general understanding — and approval — of the work being carried out.

Romdane Sghaier, who farms a 25-hectare plot of land, is one of a growing number of converts to the new practices, which are being tried on a pilot basis over an 8,000-hectare area. "I used to grow cereals but had many poor harvests," he says. "Now, I am making terraces, cacti and hope to have a good fruit harvest too."

Left Scientists in the Philippines are promoting ecologically sound seafarming.
Top Tunisia aims to reclaim one million hectares of desert.

ENCOURAGING PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

A surge of people's movements around the world underscores the fundamental desire of human beings to take charge of their own lives. Increasingly, policymakers recognize that this desire must be nurtured rather than stifled, and are finding ways to encourage the energy that is unleashed when people see the possibility of improving life for themselves and their families.

At the request of a growing number of countries, UNDP is helping governments create an environment conducive to people's participation. It is helping them to simplify administration, reorient policies and reallocate budgets, and strengthen regional and local governments to assume greater responsibilities. Along with this, UNDP is encouraging communities themselves to play a larger role in decision-making.

For 25 years, large state-controlled farms, collectivized livestock production and low farm prices contributed to the dramatic contraction of **Guinea's** rural sector. Once nearly self-sufficient in food (and with virtually unlimited agricultural potential), the country became a heavy importer of rice and other food crops. Famine in the mid-1970s and widespread discontent drove many farmers to the cities and to neighbouring countries.

Starting in 1984, the government changed direction, dismantling inefficient parastatals, removing itself from marketing and revitalizing agriculture by liberalizing prices paid to producers. It also sought to secure farmers' trust by giving them greater decision-making power.

Central to the new approach is a large and innovative experiment in the rural development of the Fouta Djallon, one of the poorest and most densely populated regions of the country that is also a watershed for the Sahel. Together, UNDP and the UN Capital Development Fund have contributed close to $19 million to the programme. One of its aims is to build confidence in new government structures through a variety of small-scale projects identified by local communities and yielding quick results. Another is to define a strategy for regional development, premised on decentralized planning.

Since the programme began in 1987, the morale of local officials and farmers (including women) has risen. Close to 350 projects, including feeder roads and bridges, water supply and irrigation schemes, reforestation and profit-making activities have been planned and carried out by community groups, assisted by a local non-governmental organization. New schools, rural dispensaries and health centres are also being built to help curb the rural exodus and provide an incentive to stay on.

During the 1980s, per capita income in many Latin American countries slipped back to the levels of the early 1970s. Social service spending was cut as much as 30 per cent. Today, an estimated 150 million people — 40 per cent of the region's population — are critically poor.

In 1986, the former President of Colombia and other state leaders

Left Empowering the poor is the thrust of rural development in Guinea. ***Right*** Community-led tree planting is improving life in the Fouta Djallon.

proposed a regional initiative to reduce the suffering of those most vulnerable — including women, children and the growing ranks of the unemployed. By 1990, 22 countries had pledged to adjust their policies in favour of poorer groups and to tackle poverty collectively with the help of UNDP and other UN agency partners.

In **Colombia**, UNDP is providing $4.8 million in technical assistance for the National Rehabilitation Plan, which is attempting to bring peaceful development to neglected rural areas representing over a fifth of the country's population. Through the programme, political, fiscal and operational responsibilities are being transferred from the central government to nearly a third of the country's 1,009 municipalities.

Part of UNDP's assistance is strengthening and co-ordinating the 49 private and public entities involved in the plan. It is also helping government officials direct $1.2 billion — 14 per cent of the government investment budget — into more than 3,000 public works projects now being carried out by communities around the country.

These demonstration projects, which are becoming models for the nationwide programme, range from the construction of roads, water systems and health clinics to the launching of small businesses. More than 300 local rehabilitation councils have been established so far, and are receiving training in promoting participation in the communities they represent. For the first time, these communities are not only being given a share of decision-making responsibility, but the resources with which to carry out projects.

Efforts in the rural water supply and sanitation sector focused almost exclusively on water for the first 10 years after **Lesotho's** independence in 1966. While substantial progress was achieved, a 1977 evaluation showed that few inroads were made in reducing gastro-intestinal diseases, the leading cause of infant death. This would come about only when safe water was combined with rural sanitation.

With help from UNICEF and the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme, the government embarked on a pilot effort in rural sanitation in 1983. Due to budget constraints, it was agreed that beneficiaries would have to share substantially in the overall cost, and that the role of the government would be that of a "facilitator." It would provide training for both private latrine builders, who would sell their services directly to villagers, and for community health workers and extension agents, who would inform villagers of the benefits of latrines, thus creating a demand.

Relying almost entirely on private sector and community participation, the strategy was tested in the southern district of Mohale's Hoek. Slow in starting, the project eventually surpassed its target and led to the construction of 550 latrines. By 1986, the strategy was incorporated into the government's national plan.

While not without problems, this bottom-up approach has been critical to the programme's success. It is also fundamental to sustainability, says Siri Melchior-Tellier, head of UNDP's PROWWESS programme, which promotes women's roles in water and sanitation services. "Villagers will not use latrines, much less agree to pay for them without involvement in the decision-making process, and that requires adequate education," she says. "Participatory approaches take longer in the beginning, but progress will usually continue long after the project has ended."

Lesotho's rural sanitation programme is now entirely in the hands of national staff, and the lessons learned at Mohale's Hoek are being applied in all 10 of the country's districts. By June 1989, 15,000 Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines had been installed and over 900 latrine builders trained, one quarter of whom are women. Most significantly, childhood deaths from diarrhoeal disease have dropped by 24 per cent in households equipped with latrines.

Left Colombian women sell their produce in a municipal market.
Top A quarter of Lesotho's private latrine builders are women.

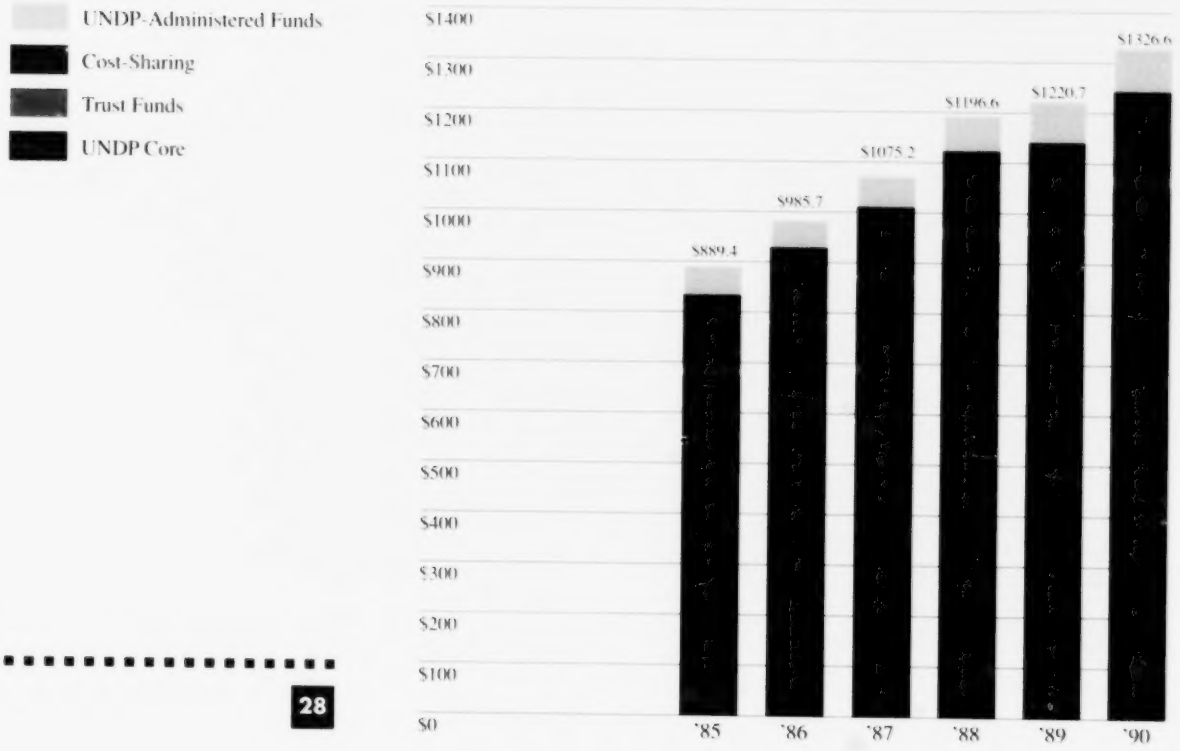
Pledges made to UNDP's core resources exceeded $1 billion in 1990. Contributions to UNDP-administered funds, along with all co-financing arrangements, raised the total income to $1.3 billion.

The largest regional share of spending was in Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the region for the Arab States and Europe. Nearly half of field programme expenditures went for project personnel. Twenty per cent was spent on equipment, 15 per cent on subcontracts for technical services, 13 per cent on training, and the remainder for miscellaneous costs. A total of 1,256 new projects were approved during the year.

UNDP outlays in 1990 totalled $1.4 billion. The expenditures, which included some unexpended funds from previous years, covered direct field programmes, the costs of UNDP-administered trust funds, programme planning, management and co-ordination by 112 field offices and headquarters, and support costs for 31 executing agencies.

One measure of UNDP's impact is the follow-up capital investment generated as a result of UNDP's pre-investment work. These commitments came to an estimated $14 billion in 1990. The sectors that attracted the largest commitments include natural resources, general development issues, policy and planning, human settlements, transport and communications, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and industry. Over the past few years a growing, but still small, proportion of investment commitments have been made in the area of science and technology.

Voluntary Contributions 1985 - 1990
(US$ millions)



Major Contributors 1990*

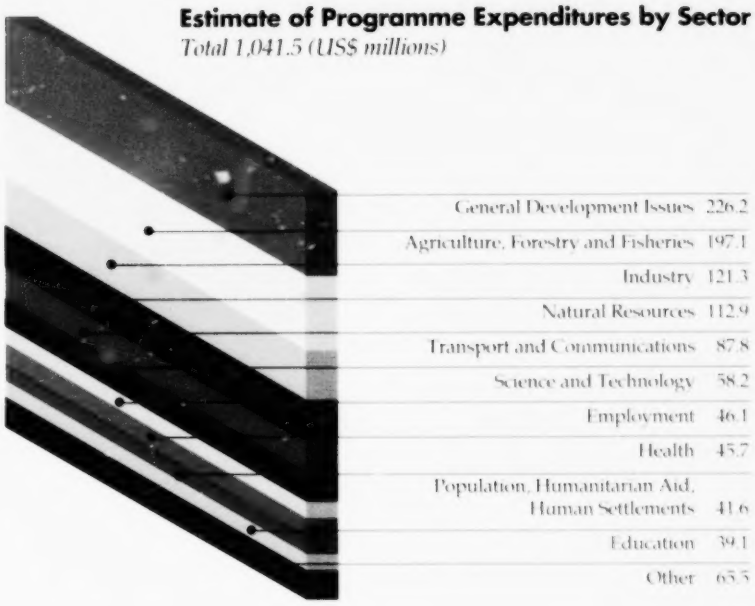
(US$ millions)

Country	
United States	107.8
Sweden	97.5
Denmark	87.8
Japan	86.6
Netherlands	83.5
Norway	81.4
Germany, Federal Republic	80.2
Italy	80.1
Canada	58.3
France	50.9
Finland	49.9
United Kingdom	48.3
Switzerland	45.9
Belgium	19.2
Australia	13.6
Austria	10.3
Spain	8.7
India	4.4
Saudi Arabia	3.5
China	2.8
New Zealand	1.7
Cuba	1.5
Colombia	1.1
Indonesia	1.1
Pakistan	1.1
Republic of Korea	1.0
Sri Lanka	1.0
Thailand	1.0
Other country contributors	18.9
Subtotal	**1,049.1**
Contributions to UNDP-administered funds	73.1
Co-financing income	204.4
Grand Total	**1,326.6**

**Country contributions represent pledges/payments as of 31 December 1990.*

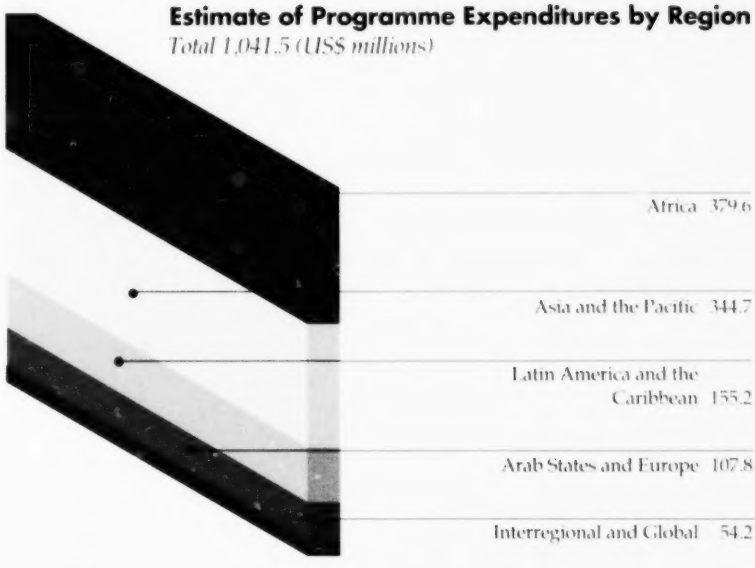
Estimate of Programme Expenditures by Sector

Total 1,041.5 (US$ millions)



Estimate of Programme Expenditures by Region

Total 1,041.5 (US$ millions)


Africa 379.6
Asia and the Pacific 344.7
Latin America and the Caribbean 155.2
Arab States and Europe 107.8
Interregional and Global 54.2

Living standards fell in many parts of the region in 1990 as agricultural production continued to lag behind population growth. Oil prices rose in the latter half of the year, and many countries faced falling commodities prices, drought and civil conflicts.

In the midst of these difficult circumstances, 32 out of 43 African countries were pursuing economic and institutional reforms. UNDP continued to concentrate on programmes to assess technical co-operation needs, and to enhance national planning and management of development efforts. A number of grassroots efforts are also under way, including a regional project to strengthen collaboration among governments, UNDP and NGOs. Another project is providing guarantees for commercial loans to African NGOs and grassroots groups in seven countries. In February, a UN-NGO International Conference on Popular Participation in Arusha, Tanzania, supported by UNDP, gave new momentum to the concept of people's solidarity and self-reliance.

In 220 villages in the **Central African Republic**, support from UNDP and the UN Capital Development Fund is encouraging communities to plan and manage their own development. "We are here to see that the population aids itself," says Amadou Bocoum, a rural development specialist from Senegal who is overseeing UNCDF activities in that country.

Eighteen field staff, all of whom are nationals, are helping communities get organized. Villagers receive loans for home improvements, to start small businesses or expand agricultural production. Village committees assess local needs and are trained to carry out group projects. Since 1987, 15 village pharmacies, a dozen health centres and maternity clinics, seven village shops, a warehouse for construction materials and livestock pen have been built. A poultry farm and manioc mill have also been established. Villagers contributed half the capital costs as well as local materials and labour. Additional funds came from UNCDF, through interest-free loans to be paid back over three years. Repayment to date has been nearly 100 per cent.

By the end of 1990, over 350 villagers had received training in health care, midwifery, shop management, livestock raising and animal-drawn cultivation. In the community of Bowayé, five hours' drive from the capital city of Bangui, village committee president Simon-Pierre N'Karamodé expresses satisfaction. "Before we had to go 60 kilometres to get medicines," he says. "Now we have a village pharmacy. Before we lacked drinking water. Now with the well we are much better off."

While the economic climate remains hazardous for entrepreneurs in many parts of Africa, a new business promotion organization called the Africa Project Development Facility (APDF) has chalked up a solid record of achievement. Established in 1986 by UNDP, the African Development Bank and the International Finance Corporation, the facility has nurtured more than 67 enterprises into thriving concerns. Representing investments of $132 million, these businesses have created nearly 5,000 new jobs. Among them: a cosmetics company in **Botswana**, a rose-growing business in **Nigeria** and a fish-processing factory in **Côte d'Ivoire.**

Through offices in Nairobi, Abidjan and Harare, the APDF offers advice and helps find financing for medium-sized business ventures. In Abidjan, the APDF has helped to get a struggling diamond cutting operation called Hardy's onto a sound commercial footing. Unable to obtain capital from local banks, Hardy's was advised by the APDF to seek equity funding from Ivorian investors, who took a 50 per cent holding. Other funds came from SIFIDA, the Swiss investment bank. With APDF help, a Belgian expert was identified to provide technical and marketing advice needed to make Hardy's competitive in tough international markets. Twenty Ivorians are now undergoing the four years of training needed to become master diamond cutters, and the young firm is offering courses in gemology. Hardy's went commercial in mid-1989, becoming the first diamond-cutting enterprise in West Africa.

More than five million people around the world suffer the crippling effects of *dracunculiasis*, or Guinea worm disease, a parasite contracted from contaminated drinking water. But thanks to a new coalition of UN agencies, NGOs, foundations and private corporations, spearheaded by former US President Jimmy Carter, the disease is under assault. Under the banner "Target 1995: Eradication of Guinea Worm," more than $20 million of the estimated $76 million needed has been raised to eliminate the disease from rural villages in Africa, India and Pakistan.

UNDP has committed $3 million to the campaign in Africa under the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme. Provisional results of surveys in **Ghana** and **Nigeria** show that, since 1989, the number of cases of the disease has already dropped by over one-third.

The campaign received an added boost in 1990 by contributions from two US companies. The American Cyanamid Co. donated more than $2 million worth of Abate, the larvacide used to kill the water fleas that host Guinea worm larvae. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours contributed 1.4 million reusable nylon filters to strain the fleas out of drinking water.

Working closely with UNDP, UNICEF and other Target 1995 partners, the Carter Presidential Center is now mobilizing politicians, civic leaders and businesses in Africa to join in the effort.

Top Ivorians are being trained to become master diamond cutters.
Right Five hundred rural communities in Nigeria have been targeted for safe water supplies.

There were wide variations in the economic health of Asian countries in 1990. Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations maintained robust growth with increases in intra-regional trade and large inflows of investment from Japan. However, the least developed and Pacific island countries continued to fare poorly. The war in the Middle East had an especially adverse effect on the economies of South Asian countries as energy costs and inflation rose, export markets in Kuwait and Iraq closed down, and local economies were strained by the influx of migrant workers fleeing the war zone.

Five countries — Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Viet Nam — took steps in 1990 to promote human development in national planning. And the environment is an area of increasing concern that will assume an ever larger share of UNDP resources over the next five years.

Every year, **China** produces 700 million tonnes of industrial waste, much of it ending up in rivers and lakes that have taken on a metallic, rust-brown colour. While industrial growth is essential to provide for a population of 1.1 billion, the Chinese government has begun rethinking its development goals and has taken a bold new stand in defense of the environment.

In June 1990, China signed an international accord to reduce, by one-half, the projected industrial use of ozone-depleting chloroflurocarbons (CFCs). No new factories producing CFCs will be built and, through a study financed by UNDP, the government has identified a number of CFC substitutes, which are now being tested.

UNDP is also supporting efforts to recycle China's industrial waste, including the recovery of precious metals. Last year, workers at the Shanghai Precious Metal Refinery processed 20,000 tonnes of waste materials and retrieved 280 kilogrammes of platinum and 350 kilogrammes of gold. UNDP-funded study tours that took Chinese scientists to the UK and the US, combined with new equipment, should boost recovery yields another 40 per cent.

Unchecked industrial growth is a source of air and water pollution in Shanghai.

Trains are the lifeline of **India.** Every day, 7,000 locomotives moving through 7,000 stations carry 11 million passengers. In Delhi alone, 150,000 people leave the city each day by train — a third of whom reserve seats.

Until recently, booking space on India's railway was a daunting task. The traditional approach was to send a messenger or personally visit the reservation counter at the station. During rush hours, a traveller would have to stand in line just to enter the building. Customers would wait at least a half an hour to be served.

Today, with help from UNDP, a state-of-the-art information system is easing the frustration of train travel in India. The system was developed by six Indian computer experts from the National Informatics Centre. Throughout the New Delhi station, television monitors flash information on berth and seat availability for all nine classes of seats on major trains leaving the city over a four-week period. Customers must still stand in line to reserve seating, but they now know beforehand their seating options, reducing service time by half. "The dynamics of the whole reservation system has taken a quantum leap," says A.J. Kumar, chief project manager of the Northern Railway headquarters in New Delhi. "People no longer leave the station disgruntled."

A similar system has been developed for the railway terminal in Bombay, and for the national airline, which has been plagued with overbooking and flight delays.

Fifty years ago, 57 per cent of the **Philippines** was covered in forests. Today, the forested area has dropped to 22 per cent. A combination of factors — including rapid population growth, encroachment onto public lands and uncontrolled commercial logging — has stripped the nation of its trees at one of the highest rates in the world.

Even the nation's last virgin frontiers, such as the island of Palawan, are seeing radical ecological changes. Over the last several decades, this lush tropical paradise lost over a third of its forest cover to loggers, settlers and slash-and-burn cultivators who illegally occupy public lands. Many of these squatters are members of nomadic minority groups who reside in remote mountainous areas.

Against stiff odds, however, a persevering group of rural development workers have helped transform the squatters from agents of destruction into ecologically sound farmers. Through enticements, gentle persuasion and technical assistance from UNDP, extension workers with the Palawan Integrated Area Development Project have helped scores of tribal families to become part of a stable and increasingly prosperous rural community. "Every household has been awarded an eight-year land stewardship contract giving them secure tenure and an incentive to improve their holdings," says forester Hector Mauricio, who has worked for the past five years with the Tagbano tribal group.

ogress has been rapid. Today, nearly 60 per cent of the typical Tagbano farm is devoted to tree crops — cashews, bananas, coconut and fast-growing fuelwood varieties — and soil-protecting hedgerows between traditional food crops. "I no longer have to cut down the forest for fuelwood and new farmland," says Nenusio Ngeni, a Tagbano tribesman and member of a recently formed co-operative. Last year, Mr. Ngeni earned over $300 — more than double his former income.

With help from UNDP, the turnarounds forged in Palawan are being repeated in other parts of the Philippines. In 1990, a 25-year, multi-billion dollar plan for forestry development began applying the same people-centred approach nationwide. For the first time last year, Filipinos planted more trees than they cut down.

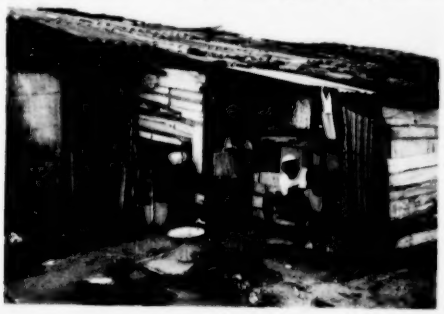
For the first time last year, Filipinos planted more trees than they cut down.

Sharp economic decline in the 1980s exacerbated an already wide gap between the rich and the poor in Latin America. Structural adjustment programmes, aimed at alleviating enormous debt burdens, further eroded the living conditions of those most vulnerable. Entering the 1990s, however, there is a feeling of cautious optimism, assuming that the pace of policy reforms can be maintained and that scarce development resources can be used effectively.

The resurgence of democratic processes in many countries ran parallel to renewed expectations for a more decent life. In 1990, much of UNDP assistance in the region focused on the social dimension of economic adjustment. This included broad-based programmes to combat critical poverty and to improve the plight of displaced persons. Assistance was also targeted to the environment, public sector management and the transfer of technology.

For more than a decade, the Government of **Brazil** has been exploring new technologies in low-cost sanitation with technical support from UNDP and the World Bank. One promising option is the "condominium" sewer. Costing only a fraction of a conventional sewerage system, the condominium approach relies on community co-operation to work. Every household within a targeted location must agree to the construction of a sewer pipe in their backyard. Each household is responsible for maintaining its own section of the pipe.

Wherever the system was proposed, there was collective agreement to try it out. Once installed, sanitation improved noticeably and neighbouring communities began copying the scheme.



Some Brazilians, like Maria do Socorro from the town of Itapissuma, even claimed that the new waste disposal system has changed their lives. Her children are no longer chronically ill from sewage overflowing from toilets.

Since development of the condominium sewer in 1980, more that 200,000 Brazilians in 40 cities have benefitted. But a dearth of funds during most of the 1980s stifled further expansion.

Now, thanks to a new government commitment toward social programmes and a $1.2 billion loan from the Inter-American Development Bank, life in Brazil's worst slums is likely to improve. Projects will focus on housing, water supply and sanitation, using proven technologies combined with community involvement. "We now know how to help the poorest of the poor," says Eduardo Gutiérrez, UNDP's Resident Representative in Brazil. "These investments will help us do it."

With a new government commitment to social programmes, life in Brazil's worst slums should improve.

The 14 islands of the Caribbean Community and Common Market are facing a foreign exchange pinch. They import over $1 billion worth of food each year and the prices for their traditional agricultural exports such as sugar, bananas and spices have steadily declined.

The governments of eight Eastern Caribbean countries first came together in 1977 to devise a means of support for small farmers in order to expand and diversify food production. With more than $2 million from UNDP, the Caribbean Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory and Training Service (CARDATS) was activated in **Antigua**, **Anguilla**, **Dominica**, **Grenada**, **Montserrat**, **Saint Kitts and Nevis**, **Saint Lucia** and **Saint Vincent.**

By 1991, it is estimated that the regional programme had helped more than 2,800 farmers adopt new crops and appropriate technologies and provided innovative marketing arrangements and credit schemes. Average annual farm income of those assisted has quadrupled over the last five years, reaching $5,000.

Chile's Atacama Desert is the driest on earth, receiving rain only about once every 20 years. But for the 350,000 residents of Antofagasta and Calama, the Atacama Desert is home. Water flowing from the distant Andes Mountains is so scarce in these two cities that the government permits its use for human consumption only. Nevertheless, the 300 farmers of the region have made the desert bloom. In Antofagasta, four hours of water daily is all that is available from a costly chlorine treatment plant that filters local waste water. In Calama, farmers have no choice but to irrigate vegetables and other food crops illegally with sewage water. Despite the obvious health hazards, the supply of local vegetables falls short of demand.

Two years ago, with support from UNDP and a consortium of local businessmen, scientists from the Institute of the Desert at the University of Antofagasta began researching low-cost ways of recycling waste water. In 1990, the first pilot sewage treatment plant was completed. It consists of four small lagoons where the sun's rays and the spontaneous growth of algae work to change the water's biological make-up. Within three to 20 days, the water is free of pathogenic bacteria.

Plans are under way to increase the number of lagoons in Antofagasta and to pump the water directly to farmers. A similar system is being tested in Calama, on land purchased with funds donated by local farmers. "If we are able to grow more fruits and vegetables in the middle of the desert, it could change the whole face of our city," says Benito Gómez, director of the Institute of the Desert. "We have long been dependent on mining, which relies on a non-renewable resource. Agriculture requires land, sun and water. We have plenty of the first two, and we're working on getting more of the third."

Top Caribbean countries are working to improve and diversify food production.
Right Farming with recycled waste water in Chile's Atacama Desert.

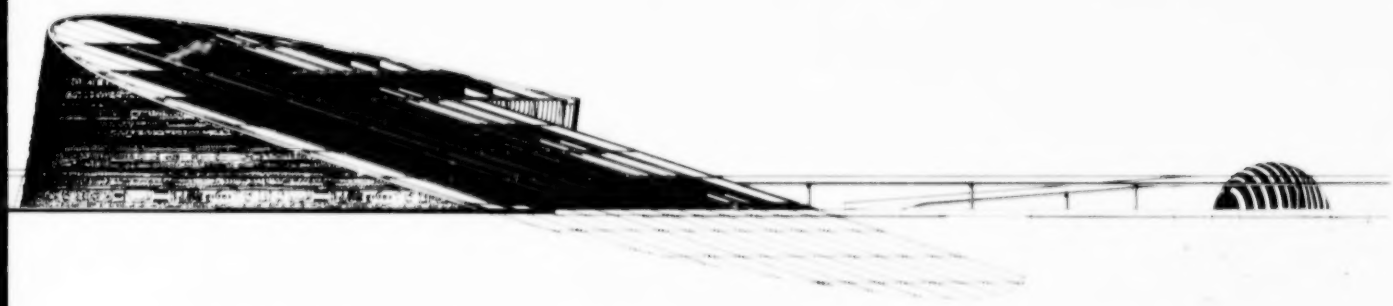
Beginning in August, the Gulf crisis contributed to increasing economic hardship in the region, particularly for Jordan, Egypt, Yemen and Turkey. Countries also confronted the problem of reintegrating hundreds of thousands of returnees to their homelands. Sudan faced an impending famine, and Somalia continuing political unrest. On a more positive note, there was optimism in Yemen following reunification of North and South. In Lebanon, Greater Beirut was brought under the authority of the central government and hopes were raised for the possibility of reconstruction after 15 years of civil strife. In North Africa, plans for an economic common market were forged within the Arab Maghreb Union.

In 1990, UNDP supported key interventions in Eastern European countries moving from centrally-planned to market-oriented economies. In Albania, a UNDP mission helped set the stage for that country's membership in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. In Turkey, UNDP is helping to manage the economic reintegration of more than 350,000 ethnic Turks from Bulgaria who arrived as refugees in 1989.

For the first time in history, New World Screwworm — the most dreaded insect pest affecting livestock in the Western Hemisphere — crossed the Atlantic, surfacing in **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** in mid-1988. By March 1989, the parent black flies had covered 18,000 square kilometres and advanced to within 60 kilometres of the Tunisian border. The fear is that they may spread across most of the Mediterranean basin and penetrate all of Africa. Millions of farm families would see their livestock — and livelihoods — wiped out. Wildlife and even human beings could also fall prey to painful screwworm infestation.

In response, the Government of Libya mounted an emergency control operation, including an extensive information campaign, with support from UNDP and FAO. Within three months after confirmation of the fly's presence, teams were mobilized to find and treat infected livestock. At the same time, a massive eradication programme was planned using the Sterile Insect Technique, involving the release of hundreds of millions of laboratory-reared flies rendered sterile through atomic radiation. When sterile males mate with wild females, the eggs fail to hatch into screwworm larvae and the population dies out. Now in its early stages, the programme will eventually entail the purchase and transport from Mexico of up to 100 million sterile flies a week over a period of one to two years.

A veterinary team treats a newborn calf to prevent screwworm infestation.



To help raise funds for the eradication programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, FAO, UNDP and the International Atomic Energy Agency joined forces to prepare an international pledging conference in July 1990. A second conference was held in February 1991, with commitments for funding totalling $73 million, including $27 million from Libya. With further assistance from UNDP, a project involving Libya, **Tunisia** and **Egypt** is promoting monitoring, education and animal quarantine activities at the regional level.

UNDP opened a new liaison office in Warsaw, **Poland** in 1990, where it is helping to address the daunting problem of moving from a centrally-planned to a market-oriented economy. One element of this support comes from the Interregional Privatization Network, established in 1988 to help countries engaged in privatization to pool their experiences. UNDP is also supporting a task force of 50 business experts which is helping government officials determine the future of over 8,000 public enterprises. Factory managers and others are also learning to develop entrepreneurial skills and to make their firms competitive in stiff international markets. In October, the Government of Poland, through the Network, organized the first privatization seminar for senior politicians and government officials.

UNDP is also deploying Polish expatriates, UN Volunteers and other specialized consultants for short-term assignments through its TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals) and UNISTAR programmes. They are advising industry and government on privatization as well as public sector management, banking, capital markets, environmental management and the provision of a social safety net. UNDP and the Polish government have contributed $1 million to this "umbrella project" and are seeking an additional $6 million from donor countries and other international organizations.

For centuries, the ancient Library at Alexandria, **Egypt** was the world's foremost intellectual centre, attracting such revolutionary minds as Euclid, the father of mathematics, Claudius Ptolemy, the founder of cartography and Archimedes, the engineer. Today, a re-creation of the Alexandria Library, adapted to the 21st century, is well on its way to becoming a reality. Like its famous predecessor, the new library will be an international centre for scholarship and research, specializing in the history of science and the Mediterranean region. Besides a school for information sciences, it will house a planetarium, calligraphy museum and restoration centre for books and manuscripts.

With funding from UNDP, and in co-operation with UNESCO, a worldwide competition was launched for the new library's design. Over 500 entries were received from 56 countries. A nine-member jury, including some of the world's top architects, awarded first prize to the Norwegian firm of Snohetta Arkitektur-Landskap.

In addition to providing training and other technical assistance for the project, UNDP and UNESCO are supporting an international appeal to fund the library's construction and collection of books. In February 1990, the inaugural meeting of the International Commission of the Alexandria Library — drawing together world leaders and celebrities such as President François Mitterand of France, Queen Sophia of Spain and former Greek Culture Minister and movie actress Melina Mercouri — succeeded in raising $64 million out of the $150 million needed to finance the project.

Top The winning design of the new Alexandria Library.
Centre Street vendors in Warsaw flourish in the new economic climate.

RESULTS GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL

UNDP's Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP) fosters international co-operation for economic development and encourages access to the world pool of advanced scientific knowledge. The Global Programme concentrates on research, mainly in the areas of agriculture and health. The Interregional Programme is designed to disseminate and apply research results and promotes the sharing and exchange of knowledge and skills.

In 1990, the Global Programme continued to emphasize research to improve staple food crops and find strains that are resistant to pests, diseases and adverse environmental conditions. For example, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), located in Ibadan, **Nigeria**, has developed high-yielding varieties of cowpeas, strains of maize that are pest and disease resistant, and a highly nutritious soybean suitable for African conditions. Of critical importance is the development of plantains resistant to *Black Sigatoka* fungus, which has begun to take a heavy toll on production of this basic food crop across the African continent.

IITA is one of 13 non-profit agricultural research and training centres around the world supported by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), funded by UNDP, FAO, the World Bank and other donors. In the future, CGIAR activities will also include research on natural resources conservation and management, particularly in the areas of forestry, agro-forestry and fisheries.

In the environmental field, DGIP is promoting methods of pest control that are ecologically sound and acceptable to farmers. A related effort is a joint project with FAO that is searching for ways to fight the dreaded desert locust without dependence on synthetic chemical pesticides. Current activities centre on the use of organic substances for locust control and techniques to better forecast impending attacks.

Health is another key area of DGIP support. In 1990, more than 5,000 scientists from 135 developed and developing countries were involved in a co-ordinated effort to fight tropical diseases. Since its establishment in 1974, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases has made headway on more than 60 fronts, including new drug therapies, diagnostic tests and vector control techniques.

A major breakthrough was made in efforts to reduce childhood morbidity. In September, UNDP, WHO and UNICEF committed $150 million for the development of new and improved vaccines to prevent diseases that now kill some eight million children a year. Major killers include polio, measles, tuberculosis, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria. The ultimate goal — which scientists say may be achievable by the end of the decade — is a single-dose "children's vaccine" that could be administered at birth and deliver many immunizing antigens at the same time.

Plantain hybrids are inspected at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria.

Supported by the Government of Sweden, DGIP has launched a community-based pilot programme for rehabilitation of the disabled in **Benin**, **Chad**, **Côte d'Ivoire**, **Ghana** and **Guatemala.** Programme activities include training of national personnel and advice in setting up revolving funds for small-scale business development for the disabled.

It is estimated that one out of 400 adults are HIV positive, with an increasing proportion of new infections occurring in developing countries, particularly among women. In 1990, DGIP launched an interregional programme to raise awareness of the personal, cultural and developmental implications of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It includes a book on HIV/AIDS and development, now in preparation, and training for UNDP and UN agency staff and government personnel. Projects in Africa and Asia have been approved to assist governments in promoting community-based programmes for the prevention, care and treatment of persons with AIDS.

More than 600 representatives from 115 countries, including international agencies and NGOs, met in New Delhi, **India** in mid-September to assess the results of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, which ended in 1990. A new action plan emerged from the five-day consultation calling for increased financing, better environmental management, a new facilitating role for government and greater participation by the private sector, poor communities and women in order to serve the more than one billion people still lacking basic water and sanitation services.

DGIP has been a major supporter of the Decade since it began, spearheading research and application of appropriate, low-cost and community-managed water supply and sanitation systems. Together with the World Bank, it is implementing more than 30 country, regional and interregional projects financed by UNDP and bilateral donors. It continues to play a leading role in devising strategies and mobilizing resources for improved services in the 1990s.

The number of urban dwellers in the developing world has grown from close to 300 million in 1950 to 1.3 billion today. While cities are engines of growth, they are also strained to their limits in dealing with social, economic and physical problems.

The Urban Management Programme, supported by UNDP, the UN Centre for Human Settlements, and the World Bank, is disseminating practical information on the best options for urban growth. The 10-year programme extends through 1996, and focuses on land management, infrastructure, municipal finance and the urban environment.

Over the past two years, the programme has become the focus for a major international effort to strengthen urban management in developing countries. This involves active participation by five multilateral organizations, eight bilateral donors and a number of international NGOs. A measure of the programme's importance is the growing number of requests for support by developing country governments. It has had direct impact on large-scale urban investment projects in countries including **Algeria**, **Ghana**, **Indonesia**, **Pakistan** and **Mexico.**

Top Safe water and sanitation will continue to be a DGIP priority.
Right The Urban Management Programme is addressing the complex problems facing cities.

RESULTS ASSOCIATED FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

The United Nations Development Programme is the central planning, funding and co-ordinating body for technical co-operation in the UN system. Six associated programmes, each funded separately through voluntary contributions, help meet specific areas of need.

The **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** provides least developed countries with small-scale capital assistance. In 1990, UNCDF received contributions of close to $40 million and was engaged in 229 projects. In the Mirpur area of Dhaka, Bangladesh, UNCDF is helping build a permanent settlement for 2,600 squatter families, with water and sanitation facilities, roads, schools, health clinics and training centres. Through a UNCDF-supported revolving fund in Somalia, nearly 5,000 farmers have been able to purchase improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides through village co-operatives. Production of maize has jumped from 800 to 4,500 kilogrammes per hectare. In Nicaragua, UNCDF has helped restore and expand the water supply system in the town of Boaco. In Laos, UNCDF funding for the rehabilitation of the port of Thanaleng on the Mekong River has helped increase trade with neighbouring countries. In the village of Gaskey in Oubritenga Province of Burkina Faso, UNCDF assistance has led to the construction of an earth dam to irrigate 20 hectares of land and to serve the household water needs of 120 families.

Centre In Laos, the rehabilitated port of Thanaleng is boosting trade.
Right UNSO is promoting fuel-efficient stoves throughout the Sahel.

The **United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)** works in 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, promoting sustainable development at the human, institutional and technological levels. In 1990, new projects costing $26 million were approved to help countries better manage their natural resources. This includes planning and co-ordinating environmental activities, protecting soil and controlling desertification, and managing the use of land.

In Sudan, UNSO is supporting local production of fuel briquettes from agricultural residues, creating jobs and reducing the need for fuelwood. In the São Joao Baptista Valley of Cape Verde, a master plan to restore vegetation and increase agricultural and fuelwood production is near completion. The project has provided employment for more than 300 people and led to the establishment of community groups which are managing their own development efforts. In the Lompoul-Kébemer region of Senegal, UNSO is financing erosion-control activities carried out by local villagers. As a result, 950 hectares of sand dunes have been stabilized, 125 kilometres of windbreaks erected, 200 hectares of village woodlots established and 600 hectares of soil treated to improve fertility.

In 1990, the **United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)** undertook explorations for mineral deposits in Bolivia, China, Guatemala, Honduras and the Philippines. More than 25 other projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America are currently awaiting financing.

Of the 23 projects completed by the fund since 1973, eight have resulted in the discovery of mineral reserves having an in-ground value of $1.5 billion. Of these, production of silver in Ecuador and chromite in the Philippines is under way. A project to mine gold in Peru is in preparation.

Growing awareness of the role of women in development is being translated into larger contributions to the **United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).** Total pledges for 1991 are estimated at $9.3 million, a 13 per cent increase over the previous year. Funds are used for direct project support and for activities to promote women's concerns in every aspect of the development process. In Saint Kitts and Nevis, UNIFEM supported the preparation of a national policy on women. In December 1990, UNIFEM and the Asian Development Bank brought together policymakers and planners from 16 Asian countries for a conference on gender issues in agriculture. In Namibia, UNIFEM funded a five-member team to develop ways of increasing women's involvement in productive activities.

UNIFEM's funding includes a $238,000 grant to the Opportunities Industrialization Centre in Togo, where 240 rural women are learning market gardening, veterinary medicine, family nutrition and business management. In Mexico, the fund is supporting the Women's Association of Tempoal, which owns and manages a metal workshop that produces simple energy- and time-saving equipment, such as maize mills and hand-powered water pumps.

Top Malian women discuss picture cards illustrating better hygiene.
Centre UN Volunteer Naw Paw Tah Shu from Myanmar teaches English in Namibia.

The **United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)** helps countries make use of the latest advances in science and technology. It also promotes international co-operation through networking of scientific and technological institutions. One of the fund's most successful recent efforts is the promotion of private enterprise in technical fields through business "incubators." In 1990, a Technology Rights Bank was launched to link small businesses in developing countries needing technical know-how with enterprises in Europe and North America.

Through UNFSTD's Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme, more than 2,500 professionals have volunteered to return to their countries of origin for short-term consultancy assignments. In 1990, four new countries — Iran, Malta, Poland and Viet Nam — joined the programme, for a total of 29 participating nations.

In 1990, 2,055 **United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)** from more than 100 nations were working in 115 developing countries. Representing fields as diverse as tropical medicine and soil sciences, UNVs served in refugee camps in Honduras, villages in Afghanistan, hospitals in Namibia, and the deserts of Oman.

Grassroots initiatives are the special focus of 300 field workers in UNVs' participatory development projects. These have resulted in the creation or strengthening of 2,000 community organizations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Working with the Tupou Young Farmers Association in Tonga, UNV Petero Naturaga has helped set up five new farmers groups and reactivated 20 existing youth organizations — four of which are run by women. In Sri Lanka, UNV Faith Jacqueline Perfecto is working with women's clubs, which have revived their local pre-school programmes, drilled their first village wells, and set up monthly health clinics. In Dodoma, Tanzania, UNV Ian Kaayo is helping groups of unemployed youths start their own small businesses.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDP RESOURCES

(US$ Thousands)

UNDP's resources are allocated to countries on the basis of need according to an internationally agreed formula. The indicative planning figure, or IPF, is the projected amount that will be available for programme activities in a country over a five-year period. The calculations are made on the basis of population, per capita gross national product (GNP), and additional criteria which weigh in favour of countries facing the greatest geographic disadvantages, such as landlocked countries, or economic difficulties, such as high debt service costs and deteriorating terms of trade.

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle* 1987-1991	Fifth Cycle 1992-1996
AFRICA					
Angola	3,000	10,950	22,825	24,525	30,880
Benin	7,500	16,250	18,425	29,188	32,504
Botswana	5,800	8,500	4,675	6,483	7,251
Burkina Faso	10,700	23,750	30,250	46,900	51,053
Burundi	10,000	18,750	26,675	33,622	48,882
Cameroon	15,000	17,250	15,125	16,819	15,137
Cape Verde	1,500	4,000	6,188	6,673	7,219
Central African Republic	7,500	11,750	16,225	24,825	26,919
Chad	7,500	19,000	28,600	42,254	46,330
Comoros	672	7,200	6,600	7,862	11,553
Congo	7,500	7,500	6,050	6,501	6,060
Côte d'Ivoire	15,000	15,000	9,075	18,008	16,275
Equatorial Guinea	3,500	4,258	7,013	10,382	11,231
Ethiopia	20,000	42,000	61,600	91,061	117,782
Gabon	7,500	7,500	3,300	2,837	2,269
Gambia	2,500	7,000	7,838	12,786	25,759
Ghana	15,000	19,000	22,000	35,811	42,040
Guinea	15,000	21,750	24,475	33,096	35,801
Guinea-Bissau	2,500	6,120	11,962	19,141	27,592
Kenya	15,000	27,500	28,600	40,767	46,095
Lesotho	8,300	13,250	12,238	14,159	19,607
Liberia	10,000	10,000	7,425	13,424	21,498
Madagascar	10,000	23,750	26,950	40,659	55,137
Malawi	7,500	19,750	29,150	45,889	62,134
Mali	10,000	24,000	35,750	50,279	57,634
Mauritania	5,000	9,750	13,475	15,561	23,222
Mauritius	5,000	5,250	3,850	4,345	3,910
Mozambique	4,500	19,000	40,700	66,009	92,969
Namibia	1,000	7,750	4,263	11,026	11,862
Niger	10,000	19,750	24,750	37,326	53,167
Nigeria	30,000	45,500	30,250	38,741	119,993
Rwanda	10,000	19,750	24,750	36,846	42,973
São Tomé and Principe	500	1,500	1,200	3,288	4,200
Senegal	10,000	11,750	18,150	29,010	31,381
Seychelles	751	1,600	1,200	1,289	1,031
Sierra Leone	7,500	13,250	19,195	23,223	41,426
Swaziland	5,700	5,750	3,162	5,058	4,552
Togo	10,000	11,000	12,953	24,776	28,699
Uganda	10,000	30,000	32,725	50,433	74,122
United Republic of Tanzania	15,000	33,500	39,600	57,512	99,811
Zaire	20,000	34,500	43,450	56,933	67,335
Zambia	15,000	15,000	11,687	20,712	31,645
Zimbabwe	—	5,600	13,337	18,773	23,796
Africa subtotals	**378,423**	**675,978**	**807,711**	**1,174,812**	**1,580,735**
ASIA AND PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	20,000	38,000	39,325	60,436	70,039
Bangladesh	18,500	65,500	110,550	135,668	163,173
Bhutan	2,500	12,250	20,075	25,167	27,892
Brunei	49	200	584	502	216†
Cambodia	10,000	25,500	14,025	14,025	41,343

*Fourth cycle figures reflect the additional distribution of $490 million among country and intercountry IPFs.

†The IPFs for these net contributor countries are provisional

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991	Fifth Cycle 1992-1996
China		15,000	78,100	163,331	176,660
Cook Islands	688	1,400	1,120	1,203	1,083
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	8,850	13,612	17,334	21,742
Fiji	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,955	2,659
India	50,000	97,000	138,600	156,120	156,120
Indonesia	35,000	69,500	58,300	65,686	81,384
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Kiribati	500	1,140	1,040	2,101	2,326
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,000	17,750	28,875	37,969	42,156
Malaysia	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,091
Maldives	1,000	2,500	3,850	5,142	6,820
Mongolia	10,000	10,000	5,500	7,837	9,781
Myanmar	15,000	41,500	56,100	83,401	93,435
Nauru	—	60	48	52	68†
Nepal	15,000	32,500	53,900	68,368	77,772
Niue	45	1,000	800	860	774
Pakistan	18,500	52,500	64,900	73,299	87,638
Papua New Guinea	5,000	8,750	7,425	11,646	10,481
Philippines	20,000	30,500	25,300	29,962	39,519
Republic of Korea	15,000	18,000	9,900	10,637	1,792†
Samoa	5,000	5,250	2,888	4,503	4,871
Singapore	7,500	7,500	4,125	3,546	691†
Solomon Islands	1,000	3,145	2,200	3,745	3,745
Sri Lanka	15,000	31,500	41,800	45,077	45,077
Territory of Hong Kong	500	500	275	295	855†
Thailand	15,000	29,500	23,650	29,020	26,118
Tokelau	—	150	760	1,197	1,197
Tonga	1,000	2,128	1,375	1,656	1,656
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	—	1,000	800	3,034	3,034
Tuvalu	5	1,140	912	1,129	1,657
Vanuatu	588	2,000	1,200	1,906	2,291
Viet Nam	10,000	44,000	64,900	83,553	92,774
Asia and Pacific subtotals	**337,375**	**717,213**	**898,814**	**1,173,047**	**1,315,387**
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Anguilla	—	—	640	1,066	1,066
Antigua and Barbuda	985	1,765	1,200	1,289	1,160
Argentina	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Aruba	—	—	455	391	107†
Bahamas	2,184	2,400	1,320	1,418	217†
Barbados	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,477	216†
Belize	1,000	1,650	1,200	1,289	1,031
Bermuda	—	700	440	378	100†
Bolivia	15,000	15,500	10,725	23,554	23,713
Brazil	30,000	30,000	16,500	17,729	14,183
British Virgin Islands	309	300	240	258	73†
Cayman Islands	620	700	448	481	385
Chile	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Colombia	20,000	20,000	12,100	13,001	11,701
Costa Rica	5,000	5,000	2,750	6,026	4,821
Cuba	10,000	13,500	11,275	12,115	10,903
Dominica	704	1,362	1,265	1,359	1,223
Dominican Republic	7,500	7,500	6,600	8,362	15,598
Ecuador	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	11,292
El Salvador	5,000	9,250	8,388	10,769	9,692
Grenada	980	1,880	1,200	1,289	1,289
Guatemala	7,500	8,000	7,150	7,682	10,402
Guyana	5,000	5,000	4,675	10,086	13,996
Haiti	6,000	18,750	20,900	34,831	37,678
Honduras	5,000	9,250	8,800	11,565	10,408
Jamaica	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,989
Mexico	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Montserrat	283	400	560	602	481
Netherlands Antilles	1,837	1,900	745	640	186†
Nicaragua	5,000	5,323	5,225	10,405	13,646
Panama	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,546
Paraguay	7,500	7,500	5,362	5,761	5,185
Peru	15,000	15,000	13,750	14,774	13,297
Saint Helena	—	—	264	473	1,405
Saint Kitts and Nevis	690	700	1,200	1,289	1,160

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991	Fifth Cycle 1992-1996
Saint Lucia	902	1,765	1,200	1,289	1,160
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	685	1,420	1,788	1,921	1,921
Suriname	2,500	3,500	1,925	2,068	221†
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,364	1,891
Turks and Caicos Islands	332	400	680	971	971
Uruguay	10,000	10,000	5,500	5,910	4,728
Venezuela	10,000	10,000	5,500	4,728	3,782
Latin America and Caribbean subtotals	**275,011**	**307,915**	**215,595**	**272,800**	**267,193**
ARAB STATES AND EUROPE					
Albania	1,000	4,250	5,638	6,648	5,983
Algeria	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Bahrain	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,182	362†
Bulgaria	7,500	7,500	3,300	3,546	2,837
Cyprus	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,955	406†
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	2,500	2,500	1,375	—	1,602†
Democratic Yemen	10,000	14,500	12,238	15,438	**
Djibouti	—	2,200	2,887	3,746	3,647
Egypt	27,500	31,500	30,800	39,432	39,432
Hungary	7,500	3,500	1,925	2,068	1,776
Iraq	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,091
Jordan	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,091
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	5,500	8,562	7,706
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,364	954†
Malta	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,477	260†
Morocco	20,000	20,000	14,850	22,385	20,147
Oman	4,000	4,000	2,200	1,891	676†
Poland	7,500	7,500	3,300	4,432	3,546
Qatar	1,500	—	—	709	290†
Republic of Yemen**	—	—	—	—	42,590
Romania	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,546
Saudi Arabia	10,000	10,000	5,500	4,728	1,578†
Somalia	15,000	18,250	26,400	35,297	57,032
Sudan	20,000	33,000	32,175	46,744	50,565
Syrian Arab Republic	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	11,794
Tunisia	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,978
Turkey	20,000	20,000	11,000	14,691	13,222
United Arab Emirates	1,000	1,000	550	591	682†
Yemen Arab Republic	15,000	23,750	16,500	27,150	**
Yugoslavia	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,546
Arab States and Europe subtotals	**290,000**	**323,450**	**236,638**	**302,176**	**305,792**
Countries that have Relinquished IPFs					
Greece	7,500	7,500	3,300	—	—
Iceland	1,000	—	—	—	—
Israel	5,000	—	—	—	—
Kuwait	1,000	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	4,000	2,200	2,364	—
Spain	5,000	—	—	—	—
Subtotals	**19,500**	**11,500**	**5,500**	**2,364**	—
Total Country IPFs	**1,300,309**	**2,036,056**	**2,164,258**	**2,925,199**	**3,469,107**
Africa Regional	71,200	109,400	155,870	226,070	181,600
Asia and Pacific Regional	40,700	95,700	162,855	211,140	151,400
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional	61,500	63,000	42,075	57,340	30,700
Arab States and Europe Regional	19,700	44,300	40,700	57,440	35,200
Regional IPF Totals:	**193,100**	**312,400**	**401,500**	**551,990**	**398,900**
Interregional IPF	22,400	33,600	40,425	55,400	67,000
Global IPF	15,500	50,200	63,140	106,600	112,000
National Liberation Movements	—	20,500	8,250	11,971	12,000
Caribbean Multi-Island	4,489	7,000	2,484	2,934	3,500
Pacific Multi-Island	—	—	—	2,934	3,500
Unallocated	6,191	2,610	—	18,359	100,000
Grand Totals	**1,541,989**	**2,462,366**	**2,680,057**	**3,675,386**	**4,162,699**

**The IPFs for Democratic Yemen and Yemen Arab Republic have been merged and are now listed under the Republic of Yemen.

Executing Agencies of the United Nations Development Programme

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

United Nations

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Bank (IBRD)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Other Participating Organizations

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (IESA)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations University (UNU)

World Food Programme (WFP)

UNDP-Administered Funds

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Other Special-Purpose Funds

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